## ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Mines and Products—The Spanish Di Reulty

Church Property Dectrines—Lee asts.

From the Mexican Extenreinary, July 12]

Immense placers of gold have lately been discovered in the South in the State of Guerrery, which hold out the most flattering hopes. Some persons have recently arrived in this city who have been making extensive explorations in the country adjacent to Rio del Oro, which have verified the assertions heretofore made on the subject. Everywhere gold dust, and also veins of that metal are said to be abundant, and of a superior quality even to those of California, so that with justice the stream on whose margins the metal is found is rightly called Gold River. But these placers have been long known to exist, for even in 1852, in a report of all that country, made by Colonel Ramsey to a company in New York, especial attention was called to these gold mines existing on this tributary of the Mescala river.

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Our attention has been attracted by an article which appeared in the Siglo some time since, signed by Senor Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, and headed Riches of Popocatepetl." The writer in commencing says: The volcano of Popocatepetl, or, as it is called in the Indian tongue, Smoky Mountain, is the greatest source of wealth in the universe, in comparison with which the quicksilver mines of New Almaden, the prolific veins of the Sierra Madre, and he placers of California all sink into insignificance. The best mines of gold and silver are always attended with uncertainties, and frequently with great hazards of footune; for when a lead of these metals is once interrupted, large amounts of money have often to be expended to find it again. But the volcano of Popocatepetl is no uncertain or chance enterprise. It possesses a real and certain treasure, and that treasure is the inexhaustible amount of pure sulpiur which is springing up every day in infinite abundance from its bowels.

A late writer asys that the United States consume annually, in its manufactories, sulphuric acid to the amount of the enormous sum of from \$18,000,000 to \$22,000,000, and contends that Mexico, by a slight exhibit of enterprise, might easily supply this market, at there is no comparison to be made between the expense of procuring and the qualities of the articles to be found in Yeavitus and Popocatepetl. The empreserior of Venuius, who now supply the greater portion of the sulphur for the American markets, would be unable to compete with those of Popocatepetl would find little diminution by the lation of a century.

Setting down the consumption of sulphurics acid or oil of vitriol, in the United States, at \$18,000,000 to \$22,000,000 annually, and perhaps it would not be out of the way to estimate the simports of sulphur into Great Britain at nearly the same amount—we would find a market in these to countries alone for very \$30,000,000 annually, and perhaps it would not be accepted to the c

quantities, proving destructive to the crops. Not-withstanding the importations of corn from Yuca-tan there is still a great scarcity, and much com-

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 23.]

\* A private letter, which we have before us, says that Senor Montes, Minister of Justice, has resigned his portfolio, and speaks of this as a matter of regret, inasmuch as his talent, integrity and energy, are such as render him a very desirable member of the cabinet. It was not yet known who would replace him. His resignation arose, as is said, from his not having been able to assent to a note that the government had sent to Congress, refusing to act upon a report which had been sent in to it.

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Concarrent with these differences in the cabinet, the one perhaps consequent on the other, are differences between the cabinet and Congress. Composed as this body is of many "new men," among whom there are many insignificant ones of all kinds, an effort is being made to enlarge the powers conferred upon it by the plan of Ayutla, and to shackle or check the liberal and progressive course of the government. The nominations of certain persons to fill up the council, and one of the decrees or statutes which have been issued, may, it is conceded by those friendly to the government, be regarded as errors; but these are not sufficient to warrant the interested hostility which Congress was offering to it. Congress would be much more appropriately employed in settling the constitution. The only effect of these differences is to strengthen reaction, which is, by no means, dead, and to encourage disobedience to the President, as in the case of the Governor of Nuevo Leon and the Provisional Governor of Jalisco. And really, without Senor Comonfort, it is by no means certain that the future of the country could become what it has promised.

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A conspiracy has been detected at Puebla. It is reported that many priests are implicated in it, and that it had for object the return of Santa Anna and the restoration of the times of the Dictator. A great many arrests have been made, while the papers generally laugh at the absurdity of the return of Santa Anna with the present feeling in the country. 'The priests! always the priests,' says a private letter.' The memisters of the Most High have entirely forgotten their sacred mission on earth, and convert their ministry of peace, charity and humility into one of presumption, war and extermination. The law of the illustrions Munister of the Treasury has irritated them yet more, but it is hoped that they cannot interrupt its enforcement, whatever they may do. The government, however, has to be very energetic, if it means to save itself and the country.''

The Frenchmen in Mexico, as will be seen from our correspondent's letter, have treated their Minister, Count Gabriac, to a charivars, for illiberality in his subscription to the fund for the sufferers by the inandation in France. The Minister has complained to the local authorities against this insult, and has demanded that the culprits should be apprenended and punished.

Intelligence received from Mazatlan on the 26th

demanded that the culprits should be apprehended and punished.

Intelligence received from Mazatlan on the 26th of June states that an unfortunate occurrence happened at Altata. From the time of Valdes, the Messrs. Vegas were in the babit of carrying to Culiacan the monitions of war which were at Mazatlan, and until now no one could prevent it. The present Commandante General, however, ordered that they should be returned, to which the Vegas made a decided opposition: but finally they had to give them up. They were all taken to Altata, where a ship was waiting, and under orders to receive them on board. The ship being filled with these combustibles, all of a sudden the powder exploded, blowing up ship and crew. At the same time that which was on shore also exploded, setting fire to the town. The cause of the accident is unknown.

The Sociedad, an opposition paper in Mexico City, has been suppressed by order of government, for publishing the recent protests of the bishops.

Efforts were being made to light the capital with gas, and two burners have already been placed in front of one of the theatres, where an experiment is now being tried.

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front of one of the theatres, where an experiment is now being tried.

The government had information, which was credited, that a fillbustering expedition is being fitted out at New Orleans, or some other American city, against Tehnantepec. Proper measures have been taken to frontrate the attempt at landing. The Experiment of the proper that the bleak can government has proposed to take the Tehnantepec route, with the adiacent lands, under projection.

A paper in Gundalajara states that Mr. William Fortes has resigned as American Cornell, in con-Fortes has resigned as American Consul, in conse-quence of the legation of the United States not hav-

ing supported his claims against the Mexican gov

ing supported his claims against the Mexican government.

The Mexico city correspondent of the Picagune, writing on July 18, says:—There has been a charicari to the French Minister by the Frenchmen in this city. Now I will tell you all about it, so that you may know how they manage these matters out of France. It seems there was a uneeting at the Hotel Rurbide, in order to raise funds for the sufferers by the late inundations in France. Count Gabriac, the French Minister, was invited to attend and preside, which he did not. He was also requested to subscribe to the fund, which he did to the enormous extent of one hundred francs—a sum something like one hundred picayunes. The meeting went off well enough without him. But whether it was political disgust, or the bad liquors of the Restaurant Iturbide, for which it is famous, it was proposed and carried, crim. com. as Mrs. Malaprop says, to give Gabriac a touch of their harmony, to try if he had an ear for music. Forthwith about two hundred of his countrymen marched down street, "two and two. Newgate fashion," to his residence, suitably armed and equipped according to law, to do honor to his liberality. I will not attempt to criticise the performance with the fear of the superior wisdom of your city artists in that line before my eyes. But from all accounts they, as the Trait d Union states, "hui donnerant pendent plus d'une heure, un superbe charivari."

He must have been astonished when they opened their battery upon him—for they had a batteric complete de cuisine, made up of all sorts of household and kitchen instruments that would "make noise come." As the French nation are proverbial for cooking anything, if you only give them the saucepan, I am inclined to think they did not dishonor the assertion in this dish of music which they produced from the culinary utensils. The novelty of this exhibition has rather astonished the Aztecs, as it was something quite new for this country.

duced from the culinary utensils. The novelty of this exhibition has rather astonished the Aztecs, as it was something quite new for this country.

Alleged Intervention of the United States in the Dispute between Spain and Mexico.

[From Le Constitutionel, July 16.]

The impression produced in the United States by the arrival of a Spanish squadron before Vera Cruz may be understood by a perusal of the following passage, which terminates an article published by the New York:—"It would be a singular event, after all, says the author, if the real solution of the Cuban question were found to exist in a declaration of war made by Spain to Mexico; in a demand for assistance addressed by the Mexicans to the people of the United States; in the victorious march of 10,000 Americans, who might easily be raised and paid by the revenues of the Mexican day the Mexican flag, by way of punishment. More extraordinary events have been witnessed." Now, we know not what most to admire in the above lines. There reigns in the passage a simplicity of presumption and of avidity that is entertained of Mexico claiming the assistance of the United States is in itself curious, and recalls the fable of the horse demanding succor from man. The proposal of raising 10,000 Americans at the expense of the Church, which would thus pay for the introduction of Protestantism into Mexico, a country profoundly Catholic, is not less original, and the assumption that this band would dispose so easily of the Spanish troops, who have furnished for a long time one of the best infantry corps in the world, is equally curious. Finally, in announcing the project of capturing Cuba under the Mexican flag, the cavalier manner with which the idea of public right is received in America, is sufficiently displayed. But in Europe the time has passed when it was sufficient to covet and obtain possession of a territory in order to be justified in conquering it, and our ideas of public right would condemn as an act of piracy the conquest of Cuba by America fighting unde

There is, of course, nothing to be done but to fulfi There is, of course, nothing to be done but to fulfil an engagement so positive and solema. But the Mexican government refuses to do so, not because it is without means to do so—a reason that could be understood—but because it wants to reconsider the urrangement which has been come to, pretending that, it has been ill made. This is rather a tardy pretext. The interests of the Spanish creditors cannot, in this manner, be placed at the mercy of liquidations continually renewed: for, under such a system, the payment of their debts might be postponed to the day of judgment. The Mexicans say that they, in the meantime, made a revolution. So much the worse for them.

The creditors who did not enjoy the pleasure of that pronunciamento ought not, of course, to bear

the worse for them.

The creditors who did not enjoy the pleasure of that pronunciamento ought not, of course, to bear the expenses. It would, indeed, be an easy way of getting rid of national debts by means of revolutions. After this fashion Mexico would soon sponge out all her obligations. Moreover, the Mexican government did not confine itself to suspend the payment of its debts; it invited all bearers of titles to deposit them at the Treasury, in order that they might be submitted to a fresh examination; and, in case of refusal, it ordered those titles to be seized. This was going rather too far.

It is easy to understand the indignation of the Spanish government, for an insolvent debtor may be excused; but there is no excuse for a debtor who denies his debt, and then offers violence to his creditors. If it be true—which we are ignorant of—that, since the regulation of the debt, frauds have been committed to the prejudice of Mexico, then we could understand a claim for a revision of them. In prevence of a formal treaty, Spain would certainly have the option of refusing it. But a revision, violently enforced, cannot but be rejected, and Spain exercises only her rights.

Is it for this reason that, according to the American expression, she deserves to be punished by the loss of Cuba? Are there in the United States such

can expression, she deserves to be punished by the loss of Cuba? Are there in the United States such determined enemies of legal rights, that, not con tent with refusing them, pretend to punish the hold-

ers of them? The sentiment expressed in the United States journal is, however, of a nature that should not be lost on Spain. It is certain that a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico would not hesitate between the choice of Spain and the United States. These are animated with a hatred towards Spain which is as unintelligent as it is brutal, and rather than give way to Spanish forces they would open the road to Mexico to the adventurers which the revenues of the church would attract in crowds from the United States. The first broadside fired against Vera Cruz would therefore probably become the signal of an American intervention, and before long Spain would not have too many troops at hand to defend the shores of Cuba. Should the Mexican government continue to decline receiving the Spanish diplomatic agent during the presence of the Spanish squadron, the wisest step that Spain could take would be, in our opinion, to remove the squadron from before Vera Cruz; for in the disorganized state of Mexico, everything may be awaited from her part. Under all circumstances, it is wise to consult the susceptibilities of the weaker power, and to preserve her, even by an excess of moderation, from those extremities to which her weakness may drive her and which would complete her ruin. ers of them?

The sentiment expressed in the United States

would complete her ruin.

The Difficulty Between Spain, and Mexico.

From El Panio de la Marina, of Havana, July 25.

By her Majesty's steamer Ulloa, which left Vera Cruz on the 19th inst., we have received news from the capital of the neighboring republic, which, although foreseen, has a certain importance, as far as it shows that even the shade of a difference between that government and that of her Majesty has disappeared in consequence of an arrangement highly hotorable to both countries.

Already, under date of July 2, we learned that the charges on bonds which the government of the republic had expedited for several Spanish creditors, had been taken away; now, we see that the treaty has been fully re-established, and that, save what may result from the revision of the claims, it has been ordered to pay the dividends of all debts, even those which are submitted to an examination on account of their suspected validity. The Mexican government being disposed to take this ground, there was nothing more worthy on the part of her Majesty than to consent to the revision; for nobody is more interested than our nation, that under no pretext whatever, not only illegal interest should be covered by her glorious national banner, but still more, that there should not be even any suspicion of illegality.

The following is the document alluded to:—

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Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs to his Excellency, Sr. President, considering that the object the Mexican government has proposed to itself in the question concerning the Spanish Convention, is no other than that of certain chims which, as it is supposed, have been illegally introduced into that convention, being revised by an understanding and agreement with the Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, the government of her Majesty, likewise, consuming to such a scrappleus and careful revision of the said claims taking place, on the part of both covernments, without the ruillingal of the treaty being suspended on that ac-

count, or the payment of the dividends which correspond to these same demands being interrupted, and also taking into consideration the inconvestible right of the government of Mexico to prosecute, judicially those who, in consequence of the revision, should appear guilty of an illegal introduction of claims—his Excellency has deemed it right to order the Spanish convention to be executed, by paying to the creditors all the dividends they have not reveived, equalizing them to those of the creditors of the English and French Conventions.

In order that the said revision be duly effected, one or two commissioners for each of the two governments shall be nominated, and their functions, in the said revision, shall be limited exclusively to examining whether the claims introduced into the Spanish fund have the three requis tee of Spanish origin—continuity and actuality—required by article twictve of the convention of 1851, and by article thisteen of the treaty concluded in 1853.

The claims which are defective as to any of those requisites, have, by this very fact, been illegally introduced into the Spanish fund, created by the said treaty according to its tenor and spirit; for on that ground both governments declare them illegal, and reprove in the most solemn manner their introduction, as a violation of the stipulations.

Although the claims which in this way have been introduced, were introduced illegally, yet considering that some of the bonds issued for said claims may have passed as bona fide into the hands of third persons, the said bonds, by a principle of equity: and on account of the public credit attached to them, are not peremptorily excluded from the Spanish fund; but this does not exempt the owners of such claims unduly introduced, from a legal prosecution, if such should take place.

Consequently, the holders of such claims who, be fore the revision, or during it, spontaneously will deliver, for the sake of justice or their personal honor, the bonds they received in exchange, or others of the same amo

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Va., July 31, 1856.

Press Personalities-The Kettle Calling the Pot Names .- Steadfast Democracy of the Old Dominion-Despotic Influence of the Old Richmond Junta-Ignorance and Superstition of the Masses in the State-Paucity of Schools, &c., &c. Political parties are waxing warm in this old

State, and before the canvass is over we may look out for some severe jarring, particularly in the editorial fraternity. Already the Enquirer and the Whig of this city are beginning to employ language towards their opponents not very complimentary in its character, and not altogether compatible with the rules of fair discussion. The Enquirer is so bitter and gross in its personalties, that the Whig, though inclined to decorous and respectful language, is sometimes compelled to deviate from its sense of propriety, on the principle of "fighting the devil with fire." It is needless to say much about the Examiner, for the shameless indecency of that paper has been a proverb among the people for years past. Nobody has any respect for its opinions. for they are as variable as the winds, and are given always more from selfish calculations than from political principle. At one time it was the bitter, uncompromising opponent of Henry A. Wise; denounced him, in its accustomed style of billingsgate, as a

compromising opponent of Henry A. Wise; denounced him, in its accustomed style of billingsgate, as a political renegade, unworthy of democratic support, and intimated pretty distinctly that his only motive in deserting the whig party and going over to the democracy was to obtain office, and to promote his own selfish ends. After indulging its ferocious tirades against Wise for two or three months, all at once the cry of "presso? change!" was heard, and from that moment the Examiner became the most servile and sycophantic follower of Wise in the State, lauding him as a statesman, as the fearless and incorruptible champion of popular rights, &c.

This old State is democratic to the backbone, and could not be made to change its party complexion, though one were to rise from the dead and warn the people of their error. The old Richmond Junta has long exercised supreme control over the masses of the State, and it is truly astonishing to see the might of their influence: one explanation of it, and one only can be given old Virginia is enveloped in clouds of ignorance and darkness. There are seventy thousand white men over twenty one years of age who are unable to read or write their native language; and these men are legal voters, who exercise the great prerogative of free men, aithough they are no better qualified to do so than the slaves who cultivate our wheat and tobocco. Even among those who can manage to read and to scrawl their names, their ignorance is so profound, that the hope of enlightening them upon political questions is past praying for. In fact, they are fit subjects for the demagogue, and to him they are made over, body and soul.

As long, therefore, as the democratic party receives such material aid from this class of sovereigns, it will not be overenxious for free schools, of which the State is now comparatively destinte. We have some excellent colleges among us, where the sons of wealthy farmers are educated; but for the poor class, which so largely preponderate, there is hardly any provision wort

taken under the special guardianship of democratic leaders.

The old Richmond Junta is composed of a set of men, every one of whom enjoys the heavy bounty of government, either State or federal: they are the best paid men in the community; their offices are generally sinecures and the incumbents, therefore, have ample leisure to devote to the cause of their patrons. To see these old fogies bobbing about the city, spending their time chiefly in political trickery, one would be apt to think the intelligent portion of the democratic party would, at least, become weary and disgusted with them and their officious intermeddling. But not so. The democracy of Virginia are the veriest slaves on earth—the most ignorant, superstitious and bigoted creatures under the sun, not even excepting the priest-ridden subjects of Spain and Mexico.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1856.

Temperature of the Quaker City-Melting Condition of Things-Emma Stanley's Debut and Brilliant Success.

I am not aware, at the present moment, which spot on earth is considered the hottest; but as an act of simple justice to this city, I desire to inform Mr. Meriam, of Brooklyn, in particular, and the world in general, that there is but one place under the sun hotter than this, and the name of that place is never mentioned to "ears polite."

Talk of "melting moments." Pshaw! we are 'fried, baked, roasted and stewed'-in short, as they say of oysters, "served up in every style." never slept in a chafing dish, with a powerful lamp blazing beneath it: but I am confident I could do it after another week's probation here; and I already know that I can become a smelter of iron, a glass blower, a baker, stoker to a steam engine, or cook

blower, a baker, stoker to a steam engine, or cook to a mammoth hotel, without enduring half as much inconvenience as I have during the present "beated term" in the Quaker City.

I would write you a few particulars of matters and things in general" here; but "matter" dissolves, and "things" are fused and confused. Chestnut street is reasted, Pine crackles with heat, Locust bigges, and even Vine affords no shade against the burning orb that consumes us. Business is at a standatil, and pleasure can be found only in an ice house.

standstill, and pleasure can be tound only in an ice house.

I did venture, on Toesday evening, into the Wal I did venture, on Toesday evening, into the Wal not street theatre, to welcome charming Emma Stanley, and albeit the heat was fearfal. I found the bonse crowded and I rejected to find the vertiet of New York confirmed in Philadelphia. Her success was fully as great here as in your city, and every expression of applause, every token of delicat, was as heartily and universally bestowed upon her as when she won the hearts of New Yorkers and took Gothsm by a coup de main. The approporation was genuine, hearty and well deserved. She was encoved in her sours, peticd with bouquets and called before the curtain to receive one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever made in this city. Only let "Old Sci" relax in his ardent glow, and a brilliant career awaits Emma Stapley in this city.

A Few Facts in Defence of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of yesterday I am sorry to perceive

that you are inclined to take a less favorable view

of the action of the San Francisco Vigilance Commiltee than you have heretofore done, and I regret it the more, as the character of your paper is known to be independent and uninfluenced by partisan feelings, and consequently all well wishers of California must be sensitive to your opinion upon this matter. I have resided and done business in San Francisco for the greater part of the last six years, and have at the present time a business in operation there, besides being interested in real estate in that city. Therefore any views which I may take of the action of the Committee cannot be based upon a disposition leaning to riot and disorder, as all my interests point to a different course. This uprising of the people, as you are aware, is not the first which has taken place there. In 1851 the original Vigilance Committee was called into life and action by the necessity of ridding the city of thieves and murderers, who had become so bold and fearless that no citizen was safe even in broad daylight in the public streets. In one instance a merchant was atbuble streets. In one metatice a merchant was ac-tacked and nearly murdered in his open store, about seven o'clock in the evening, by a rufflan with a sting shot, for the purpose of robbery. Nearly every configgration of that unfortunate city, it is well known, was caused by incondiaries, whose only object in committing such terrible havoc was what ever booty they could carry off during the excite-ment.

It was to rid the city of these scoundrels, whose

well thorous, must caused by increnductive, whise out of court of conditing out is settly lower and white of the city of these scenariots, when the court of the city of these scenariots, when the period of the city of these scenariots, when the period of the city of these scenariots, when the period of the city of these scenariots, when the period of the city of these scenariots, when the city of these scenariots, when the city of these scenariots are the city of the scenario of cities was to the city of the scenario of the scenario of the city of the scenario of the city of the scenario of the scen while they could have been made in a less number of hours. Every intelligent citizen was well aware that this was for the purpose of accommodating the returns to the demands made from deficiencies in other wards. Also, a respectable citizen testified that at 12 o'clock of the night after the election—and as it was held for only one day, of course, after the voting was completed—large numbers of tickets were printed in the office or building of one of the pa, or which now is most strenuous in its condemnation of the course of the Vigilance Committee. During that election, as at all others, epposing candidates were in the field for the offices of judges and inspectors of election; but no one presumed that any outside candidate could succeed, as long as these scoundrels were filling the offices, through whose hands all the baliots passed, and who had absolute power to return themselves as elected. Theirs was a secured office, which they could hold permanently, and could place their friencs in any other office.

When San Francisco was incorporated, her landed property placed her in the position of one of the wealthiest cities of the world. With prudent and judicious management her income from this source would have been sufficient to defray all her expenses without any taxation upon her citizens. The recklessness of those in office had squandared her wealth, so that of her wast domain she had scarcely a fost

without any taxation upon her citizens. The reck-lessness of those in office had squand-red her wealth, so that of her was domain she had scarcely a foot of ground left, and that little encumbered, while the

lessness of those in office had squandered her weith, so that of her vast domain she had scarcely a foot of ground left, and that little encumbered, while the funds in her treasury had been repeatedly attacked. Not only had she lost all, but she was deeply in, debt; her citizens were taxed an amount double that of any others in the world. They could not pay suok encurmous assessments; their business was not equal to this demand. The State management of finances had been little or no better. The State Legislature and City Councils were voting moneys which were not in the treasury, and which no prudent man could believe ever could be paid. Most of her citizens, whatever may be thought to the contrary, feel a real attachment for their State, and sa with deep concern the class of men who controlled her finance plunging her deeper and deeper into misery.

As American citizens, the first thought of the people of San Francisco was, there is but one way to right ourselves and purify our government. Vigorous efforts were made—reform movements were set on foot—thousands of votes were polled; and yet, to the dismay of all good citizens, the same class of corrupt officials succeeded in foisting themselves upon the public. Considerate men began to think that a majority of the people of San Francisco must be degraded indeed when they retained such corrupt officers; but by degrees the true state of the case became known, and as it became known the only alternative presented itself that they should either sutmit to being defrauded of their rights, their property, and, perhaps, their lives; or as a reform could not be effected through the ballot box, while in the keeping of these wrstches, they must resort to the only other course, which was to arise as they have done, and vindicate their rights in a manner which I have the fullest assurance is enclusiastically applauded by nineteen-wentieths of all good citizens, not only in San Francisco bat throughout California.

A just distinction should be made between the action of a bod

preach to such a senume, speeches advocating the co-celifornia by the general g-ing the importance to the U-rubus lastic speaker has pro-selled accession, unless the nent, when, know-f California, some red the idea of a possible secession, unless the stirred themselves in this matter No one thinks of

Threatrical, Musical, &c.

Nielo's Garden.—The favorite comedian, Mr.
Wm. E. Burton, having recovered from the severe accident which recently befel him, will commence his engagement at this house to-morrow evening. He plays his great character of Tony Lumpkia, in the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," supported by Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. C. Howard, &c. The "Clockmaker's Hat" follows.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The unprecedented success of the thrilling drama entitled the "Pirates of the Mississippi," and the great burlesque of "Poca-hontss" induces the enterprising and telented manager to announce them for repetition throughout the coming week. Messrs. Brougham, Fisher, Seymour and Canoll, M'me Ponisi, Miss Reignolds, &c, are in the casts, and M'lles Henrarde dance between the pieces.

in the casts, and M'lles Henrarde dance between the pieces.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—The negotiations for the reinstatement of Miss Keene in the establishment which she made so popular and profitable last season having failed, it became necessary for her to proceed at once to the erection of a new theatre. The ground, as was stated some weeks ago, was selected and purchased from the owners, but various of the lessees and tenants refused to vacate the premises—the only resource left was to buy off these occupants, which was done at a cost of \$3,600—the last terant having surrendered his claim yesterday. The plan for the building has been finished, the contracts given out, the workmen are to commence operations to-morrow or the day after, and Mr. Trimble, the architect, stipulates to have he establishment in readiness for performances on the last day of October, or else forfeits \$500 per week during the time of delay. The edifice is to be of the most handsome description, the entrance will be twenty-five feet wide, and paved with marble from Broadway to the dress circle and parquette. It will be about the size of the Old Park, and will comfortably seat some twenty-five hundred people. Miss Keene takes \$10.000 of the stock, and has a lease for five years. We shall endeavor to give the names of some of the leading members of her company to-morrow.

The Last Night.—George Christy and Wood's Minstrels are to give their last entertainment for the \$100 time of the programe.

Miss Fanny Deane is to give a grand drawing

midst of a revel which takes place on the deck of the ves-sed, a moving panorama of clouds passes in the buck-ground. The sky begins to darken, and a storm comes on, which thickens and grows louder until the craft sinks beneath the waves, and we catch a glimpse of Medora and Conrad, the only survivors of the wreck, as the curain falls.

The music of the ballet is by Adolph Adam, and is a

tery fair specimen of pleasing snatches of melodies trung together, and made subservient to the action of

The music of the ballet is by Adolph Adam, and is a very fair specimen of pleasing snatches of melodies strung together, and made subservient to the action of the drama.

Fakis.—There is a complete Cearth of dramatic intelligation in the French capital. M'lle Moreau Santi continues to maintain her success in 'Lee Vepres Siciliennes.' Resalt made her ochieux to the Parisian public, on Wednesday work, in the ballet of 'Le Corsaire,' which has been one of the most successful choregraphic pieces produced for many seasons. A trifling operetta, called 'Marinette et Gros René,' has been favorably received at the Boufes Parisiens. An equally slight little piece, called 'Polkette,' and an operetta, in one act, entitled 'Estelle et Nemorin,' have been produced and may live a few nights, at the Folics Nouvelles. Nothing, however, of greater importance or novelty has occurred to create the slightest interest in theatrical circles, if we exerpt the death of a legitimate sovereign prince, who formerly exercised the humble calling of a danser in the corps de ballet at the Ambiga Comique, and more recently an actor of small parts at the same theatre. This illustrous artist was named Tancrècde Florestan Roger Louis Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, the second son of Prince Henore IV. and of Louise Felicle Victoire d'Aumont, luchess of Mazaria. Honoré IV., having lost the sovereignty of his Fuchy of Monaco, which was attached to France in 1793, found himself, with his immediate heir (Honoré V.), in a very precarious financial position. The second son, Florestan, after the death of his father, was empletely abandoned by his mother, who married, a second time, an acose of Paris. The young Florestan, preferring to support himself by honest industry to living in a state of manicancy more or less disguised, now the Cented to the empty honors of royalty under the title of Florestan I. His successor is his son, Charles Hi. who now wears the shadowy crown of Monaco. M. Allphones Royer, director of the Odeon, has seen appointed administrator g

instant, so that this theatre will then be left without any ctress for first parts.

Theatrical Corrasy America,—A poor man at Bockia, well known there under the nickname of Sandrone, and for his waggery in his avocation as stage manager of one of those peripatetic Marionette theatres so frequently seen in squares and places of lialian towns, has lately been arrested for the following reason—in one of his performances a gang of robbers were represented knocking at the door of a beuse for admission, and when the inmates demanded "Who is there?" (Chi è) one of the robbers answered "Amici" (Friends), so which the owner of the house armin replied, "qu' gil amici non circudo." (Here friends do not enter.) "At this the audience laughed loudly, as a pun on the name of the present delegate of folegan. Monsigner Amici, but the police not seeing the joke in such a playful light, took the unfortunate sandrone, theatre and all, into custody, as guilty of a political offence.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, August 2-6 P.M.

The reported sales at the stock board show a very stirred the mostless in this matter. No one thinks of such a thing seriously not are the respectable foreigners who have sided with the Committee, and who are realous and faithful allies in work which both natives and foreigners, who have their character and interests at stake agree is necessary for their own present protection and the utilinate credit and prosperity of Ca ifornia.

E. Crowall, M. D.

Sim business. It is a very poor show even at this scarce at this season. If there is any hopes for holders it is in the return of operators from the country. At the first board to day there was a general decline. New York Central Railroad fell off 1 per cent; Cumberland Coal, 1: Reading, 1: Michigan Central, 1: Michigan Central, 1: Michigan Southern, 1: Panama, 1: Cleveland and lim business. It is a very poor show even at this

Toledo, 1. Galena and Chicago advanced # per cent. La Crosse and Milwaukie and Wisco Lake Shore closed firm at previous prices. The ppward movement in Galena and Chicago has a very strong basis. It is now selling at 109 per cent, the August dividend of five per cent off. The next semi-annual dividend, due in February, 1857, will not be less than 15 per cent. In February last it was equal to 18h per cent in cash. The two lowest priced Western railroad stocks, La Crosse and Milwaukie, and Wisconsin Lake Shore, are not offered in large lots. They each hold out extraordinary inducements for investment. The last dividend on each was paid on the first of July, and the January payment will be as large, and in the La Grosse and Milwaukie, perhaps larger than the last.

Tuel	e was no s	scond poar	I to day.			
The	Assistant	Treasurer	reports	to-day	88	fol
lows:-	a Atlanta					
Paid on	Treasury ac	count			56,19	
Receive	d on Treasu	ry account.		3	200,65	1 3
Balance	on Treasur	y account		8.5	67,71	0 V
Faid for	Assay offic	39			51,68	5 :
Paid on	disbursing	checks		capto u	51.20	
Dalance	credit all	accounts		12,9	98,81	4 6

The anthracite coal trade is still well maintained. notwithstanding the report that the trade would be suspended. Such an attempt, by combination, would have been as impolic as ineffectual of its object. We notice that the shipment, by way of the Lehigh Navigation, for the week ending on Saturday last, was 44,335 tons, and for the season 547,628 tons. The Schuylkill canal, for the week ending on Thursday last, reports 29,429 tons, and for the sea

ne ith or only.—	
apital	
reulation	
Deposits	
pecle	463,478 61
ash items	58,024 26
ublic securities	
rivate securities	4,492,361 87
The Milwaukie Sentinel says:-	

of the defendants, on the 26th of last April, four hundred barrels of flour, branded "Shelbyville," which they guaranteed superline, according to New Orleans in pection. The flour, or a portion of it, was taken to that city by the result of the flour, or a portion of it, was taken to that city by the result of the flour, or a portion of it, was taken to that city by the result of the flour in the New Orleans in spectors to this effect; also, the account sales of this lot of flour rendered to him by Messra. James Connelly & Co., showing that it was sold at five dollars per barrel. He also produced a certificate from the New Helmont of this lot of flour rendered to him by Messra. James Connelly & Co., showing that it was sold at five dollars per barrel. He also produced a certificate from three well known commission houses in New Orleans, stating that on the day this flour was worth 56 12½ per barrel in that market. Based upon these facts, the plaintif claims that the defendants are bound to pay him the difference between the price he obtained for the flour and that which he could have obtained for the flour and that which he could have obtained for the flour and that which he could have obtained for the flour and that which he could have obtained for the flour and that which he could have obtained for the flour anguarated superdine in New Orleans, was classed "fine," to pay a reclamation of fifty cents per barrel, and they are, therefore, not bound to go beyond this custom in this case.

The committee hold that the defendants having guaranteed flour superfine, according to New Orleans inspection, are bound to make this guarantee good to the plaintiff. That notwithstancing the custom has been, in other seasons, to deduct fifty cents per barrel, in cases when flour guaranteed "superfine" was classed "fine," this last season the difference between the value of the fine and superfine flour has been over this amount, and that the correct rate in such cases is to allow the actual less sustained by the guaranteed.

The

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SARURDAY, August 2, 1856. FLOUR-Market unchanged. Sales of 7,000 a 8,000 bbls., including different kinds, common to good State, at 36 a \$6 15, and Eastern do. at \$6 25 a \$6 40. Wheat-